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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

By his Excellency the PRESIDENT, *and* COUNCIL *of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the twentieth day of March last, did recommend in the following words, to wit:

"WHEREAS, in just punishment of our manifold transgressions, it hath pleased the Supreme disposer of all events to visit these United States with a calamitous war, through which his Divine Providence hath hitherto in a wonderful manner conducted us, so that we might acknowledge that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong: AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding the chastisements received, and benefits bestowed, too few have been sufficiently awakened to a sense of their guilt, or warmed with gratitude, or taught to amend their lives and turn from their sins, that so he might turn from his wrath: AND WHEREAS, from a consciousness of what we have merited at his hands, and an apprehension that the malevolence of our disappointed enemies, like the incredulity of Pharaoh, may be used as the scourge of Omnipotence to vindicate his slighted Majesty, there is reason to fear that he may permit much of our land to become the prey of the spoiler, our borders to be ravaged, and our habitations destroyed:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several States to appoint the first *Thursday* in *May* next to be a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer to Almighty God, that he will be pleased to avert those impending calamities which we have but too well deserved: That he will grant us his grace to repent of our sins, and amend our lives according to his holy word: That he will continue that wonderful protection which hath led us through the paths of danger and distress: That he will be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless children, who weep over the barbarities of a savage enemy: That he will grant us patience in suffering, and fortitude in adversity: That he will inspire us with humility, moderation, and gratitude in prosperous circumstances: That he will give wisdom to our councils, firmness to our resolutions, and victory to our arms: That he will bless the labours of the husbandman, and pour forth abundance, so that we may enjoy the fruits of the earth in due season: That he will cause union, harmony, and mutual confidence to prevail throughout these States: That he will bestow on our great ally all those blessings which may enable him to be gloriously instrumental in protecting the rights of mankind, and promoting the happiness of his subjects: That he will bountifully continue his paternal care to the Commander in Chief and the officers and soldiers of the United States: That he will grant the blessings of peace to all contending nations, freedom to those who are in bondage, and comfort to the afflicted: That he will diffuse useful knowledge, extend the influence of true religion, and give us that peace of mind which the world cannot give: That he will be our shield in the day of battle, our comforter in the hour of death, and our kind parent and merciful judge through time and through eternity."

Wherefore, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as the plain dictates of duty, whereby we are called to acknowledge and implore the providence and protection of Heaven, WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, to set apart the first *Thursday* in *May* next for the pious purposes mentioned in the said resolve, and that they abstain from all labour and recreation on that day.

Given, by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esq; President, and the Great Seal of the State, at* Philadelphia, *this sixteenth day of* April, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine,*

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD Save the PEOPLE.

An ACT *to raise the Supplies for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary that a tax be forthwith laid on all estates real and personal within this State, as well to defray the expences of the government thereof, as to raise the sum of One Million and Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, recommended by the Honourable the Congress, as the quota or share of this State of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars to be raised by taxes the current year within the United States of America.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of Four Millions of Dollars shall be raised, levied and paid within the current year, and shall be assessed and taxed in the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this State, according to the proportions in manner following, that is to say: For the city and county of Philadelphia, Four Hundred and Ninety-Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-Six Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Seven-Pence. For the county of Bucks, Ninety-Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Nineteen Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Three-Pence. For the county of Chester, One Hundred and Fifty-Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Seven Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Three-Pence. For the county of Lancaster, Two Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Pounds Twelve Shillings and Ten-Pence. For the County of York, One Hundred and Nineteen Thousand One Hundred and Twenty-Six Pounds and Ten-Pence. For the county of Cumberland, One Hundred and Eleven Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Eight Pounds Ten Shillings and Three-Pence. For the county of Berks, One Hundred and Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Forty Pounds Twelve shillings and One Penny. For the County of Northampton, Sixty-One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Eight-Pence. For the county of Bedford, Thirty-Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine Pounds Five Shillings and Three-Pence. For the county of Northumberland, Fifty-Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twelve Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Two-Pence. And for the county of Westmoreland, Forty-One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners and Assessors of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the other counties within this commonwealth, shall meet together on or before the eighteenth day of May next, at the usual place in their respective counties, and shall then and there nominate and appoint for each township, ward and district, two reputable Freeholders as Assistant Assessors: And the said Commissioners and Assessors shall also then and there nominate and appoint the day or days on which the said Assistant and Township Assessors of each township, ward or district, shall attend with their returns of rateable property and the valuation thereof, as is herein after directed, and shall cause due notice thereof to be given to the said Township and Assistant Assessors; provided the further appointment does not exceed thirty days from the said eighteenth day of May next.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said two Freeholders and Township Assessors shall meet together at such time as they shall appoint, within the said township, ward or district, and shall go to the dwelling-house and place of residence of each inhabitant thereof, and shall by all lawful ways and means diligently inform themselves of the names and firnames of every person residing in their said township, ward or district, and their trades, professions or occupations, and put a value thereon; and of all the real and personal taxable property within the said township, ward or district; and the said Assessor and Freeholders respectively shall make out fair and true certificates in writing, of the names and firnames of all and every the persons dwelling and residing within all and every the townships in their districts, together with an account of what tracts and parcels of lands and tenements, houses and lots, and other real estates they respectively hold; also of all grist-mills, saw-mills, and all other mills, of what kind soever, breweries, distilleries, forges, furnaces, mines, rents, ground rents, and plate; the number of bound servants, negroes and mulattoes, and what merchandize and stock of cattle and horses they possess; and the said Township Assessor and Freeholders, having obtained an account of the taxable property and estates in their several townships, wards and districts, shall proceed well, faithfully and impartially to value and appraise all such real and personal property within their respective townships, districts or wards, for what the same would sell for in ready money; and having compleated the said valuation, they shall make out a fair exact certificate or return in writing, specifying all the said rateable property within their respective townships, districts or wards, distinguishing the several species thereof, together with the particular valuation set upon the said taxable property respectively, and also an alphabetical list of the names and firnames of all persons residing within their said townships, wards or districts, and of the owners of all the said real and personal property: And each of the said Township Assessors shall deliver to the Commissioners of the county the said certificate or return, on or before the day appointed for that purpose.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any located and surveyed unimproved lands shall be omitted in the returns to be made by virtue of this act, so that the same cannot be taxed according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such lands so omitted shall be liable and subject to pay all such taxes in the next or any subsequent assessment, which the same lands ought to have paid, had they been duly assessed, as by this act is directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That as soon as the Commissioners shall have received the said certificates or returns of property, they shall, in conjunction with the County Assessors, and the proper township, ward or district, assess or proceed to lay such a rate on every Hundred Pounds worth (and so in proportion for every greater or less sum) of taxable estate and property, as will be sufficient to raise the proportion or quota by this act required of the county, together with the expences attending the laying, levying and collecting the same; and shall also fix and ascertain the quota or proportion of the sum of money charged upon such county, and of the allowance of the Treasurer and Commissioners, and Assessors, for their service by this act, which each township, ward or district within the same ought to bear and pay.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall wilfully conceal in the returns which he makes to the Township or Ward Assessors, any part of his taxable property within such township or ward, with intent to screen the same from taxation, the person so concealing shall pay four fold taxes for all property so concealed; and the money arising thereupon, over and above the taxes which such property ought to have yielded, shall be paid to the Supervisors of the Highways of such township or ward, for and towards repairing the public roads and highways within the same, and that any of the inhabitants of such township, ward or district, who shall be a competent witness in other cases, shall be a sufficient witness to prove such concealment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sums of money raised by virtue of this act in the city and county of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this state, shall not be deemed or held as the exact proportion of the said city and counties, but the same shall hereafter be correctly and finally adjusted and ascertained by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, according to the returns of property to be laid by virtue of this act before the General Assembly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Township and Assistant Assessors shall return with their certificates herein directed, a list of the names of all single freemen residing or sojourning in their several townships, wards or districts, together with their several trades, occupations or professions; and such of the said single men, not having real or personal estate for which they pay a tax exceeding the sum which would be rated by virtue of this clause, as have been out of their apprenticeship or servitude for the space of six months (except such as shall be actually engaged as enlisted soldiers or mariners in the service of the United States of America during the time of levying the same) shall be assessed by the said Township and Assistant Assessors any sum not exceeding the sum of Fifteen Pounds, nor less than the sum of Three Pounds, according to the respective circumstances of the said single freemen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the Township Assessor, when making the said return, to demand security of any single freemen or sojourners within his township for the amount of the largest tax proposed for freemen or sojourners in this act mentioned, and upon his or their refusing to enter sufficient security, or paying the said tax, the said Assessor is hereby authorized to take the body of the said freeman or sojourner before the nearest Justice, who is hereby authorized to commit him or them to the common goal of the county, there to remain for the space of one month, or until he enters such security or pays the tax.

And for the better discovery of personal property intended by this act to be charged: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every householder in this state shall, upon demand of any Assessor of his township, ward or district, give an acount of the names and occupations of such persons as shall sojourn or lodge in their respective houses, under the penalty of Thirty Pounds, to be recovered and applied for the repairs of the roads of the said township or ward as aforesaid; and if any person that ought to be taxed by virtue of this act, for or in respect of any personal property, shall, by removing his or her effects from the county where they ought to have been assessed, or by any other fraud or covin, escape and not be taxed, and the same be proved before any one of the Commissioners or any Justice of the Peace of the county where such person resides, at any time within six months next ensuing after such tax be made, every such person shall be charged, upon proof as aforesaid, at the four fold value of so much as he or she should or ought to have been taxed by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Commissioner, Assessor and Collector, who shall take upon himself the execution of this act, shall, for and during the time they shall actually be employed in the discharge of their duty as Commissioner, Assessor or Collector, be entirely exempt and free from all military duty.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of the death of any of the Commissioners, or of any of the County, Township or Assistant Assessors, or their neglect or refusal to act in discharge of the duties required of them by this act, then, and in every such case, the remaining Commissioners and County Assessors, or the major part of them, shall appoint others to supply the place or places of such as shall so die, neglect or refuse to act from time to time as occasion may require, which Commissioner or Assessor so chosen shall take the oath or affirmation in the manner herein prescribed, and shall have full powers and authorities to perform all the duties enjoined by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each County Commissioner, and County, Township, Ward, District and Assistant Assessor, shall respectively, before they enter on any of the duties required of them by this act, make before some Justice of the Peace of the proper county the oath or affirmation as is herein after directed, viz. If a County Commissioner, the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I will well and truly cause the rates and sums of money by virtue of this act imposed, to be duly and equally assessed and laid, according to the rules and directions mentioned in the act intitled, An Act to raise the supplies for the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, to the best of my skill and knowledge, so far as relates to the duty and office of a Commissioner, and herein I will spare no person for favour or affection, or grieve any for hatred or ill-will." If a County, Township, Ward, District or Assistant Assessor, the following oath or affirmation, to wit, I A. B. do swear or affirm that I will faithfully, justly and impartially assess the pound rate imposed by the act intitled, An Act to raise the supplies for the year One thousand seven hundred and seven-nine, according to the rate set-

[*For the remainder see the last page.*]

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *April* 14.

[NUMBER IV.]

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my laſt number I have laboured to make evident to my fellow-citizens, *that the preſent depreciation of our currency was the only efficient cauſe of our national calamities and diſorders.* According to my declared intention, I am now to offer my thoughts *on the remedy proper to be preſcribed for its cure.*

The cure is ſelf-evident—*Its credit muſt be ſupported, and its value raiſed.*—An author in the Pennſylvania Packet of the 16th Feb. laſt, has juſtly obſerved, *that the credit and the value of money are diſtinct things.* I have before ſhewed how the *value* of money is to be aſcertained—Its *credit* reſts on different foundations. That of gold and ſilver is its being without more alloy than the laws and cuſtoms of nations allow, and having full weight: That of bank notes in England, which paſs as their paper currency, depends upon the ſufficiency of the bank from whence they are emitted, to repay them in gold or ſilver when demanded. The *credit* of our paper currency, as it is emitted on a national debt, depends upon that debt being duly paid, and ſo the emitted money ſunk or deſtroyed: The *credit* of our loan-certificates depends upon that of our paper currency.—The reaſon for ſuſpecting the *credit* of our currency can only ariſe from the *probability that our nation will not be able to ſink it*, or not be *faithful to its engagements.* Had England ſucceeded in their attempt to ſubdue us, in human probability the money would have been loſt, together with whatever is valuable and dear to us in this world. In the commencement of the war, while victory, to appearance, hung in ſuſpence, tories and timid whigs had ſome pretext for their ſuſpicion of this credit. But according to preſent circumſtances, England ſeems to be in more danger of being ſubdued than America. As to the *ability* and the *pledged faith* of this nation, none will pretend to ſuſpect but ſuch as are influenced by principles of enmity, and with a view to embarraſs, as much as poſſibly they can, our national affairs. I ſuppoſe ſuch perſons would not ſuſpect the credit of an Engliſh bank-note, though it really is a thouſand times more precarious than our money. The bank, on which its credit depends, can never anſwer all its demands, in caſe the nation fails; and that owes an hundred and forty-five millions of pounds ſterling more than the whole amount of their gold and ſilver currency. Some of their own friends affirm, they owe twice as much to the United Provinces as the whole amount of their circulating caſh. And what kind of *ſecurity* or *credit* can ſuch notes have?—I take it then for granted, that the *credit* of our money is at preſent as well eſtabliſhed as that of any nation; and its depreciation cannot proceed from that cauſe. And thus no remedy is neceſſary *for the better eſtabliſhment of its credit.*

It is then only the *ſunk value of the money requires a remedy.* The Pennſylvania author, before recited, aſſerts *that our money is depreciated on ſome articles ten, on others twenty, on others thirty.* Suppoſing then we ſhould take it at the medium, *twenty for one;* and I am apprehenſive this will be near the matter at the preſent day. How long it will remain there no one can tell. I ſhall proceed, in my further animadverſions, on the ſuppoſition that twenty for one is the medium of its preſent value. From what I have before obſerved, it is manifeſt, *that the preſent true value of money* evidences what real property its poſſeſſor is entitled to receive for it. In the commencement of the war a continental dollar was worth a Spaniſh milled dollar, or its value: and it was the intention of Congreſs it ſhould remain ſo. But through *errors* in government; *fraud*, *villainy*, and *neceſſary ſelf-defence* in our citizens, the value has, by degrees, been reduced to twenty for one. Whatever individuals may have ſuffered by this reduction, here they are. Their money is worth no more. They can get no more for it. This undoubtedly is *a great, injurious,* and *deſtructive national evil*, which requires a ſpeedy and efficacious remedy. And the only one is, *that which will bring its value to its old ſtandard with the moſt juſtice and equity to individuals, and the leaſt oppreſſion and ruin to the community at large.* But, hic labor hic opus eſt; here is the difficulty. I have before obſerved, that our national debt is the fund on which our money and bank-notes are emitted. Now this debt is a *real thing*, it is *real property* and *real ſervices* for which it has been incurred. The money, as firſt emitted, was a true evidence of the value of theſe properties and ſervices received; but the money being now, by the common conſent of the nation (for ſo it paſſes) reduced to twenty for one, it is no longer a true evidence of the national debt. Suppoſe the nation was now to pay what they owe by barter; give property for property, and ſervice for ſervice; it is evident that they, in ſuch caſe, muſt give twenty dollars for the ſame property and ſervices they had for one at the original value. Conſequently, if we ſuppoſe the nominal national debt to be an hundred and ſixty millions of dollars, at their preſent value, then eight millions of dollars, at their original value, would purchaſe a ſufficiency of property and ſervice to anſwer the whole. So that the true concluſion from the premiſes is, *that the depreciators of our currency have, by an exact inverſe proportion, reduced our national debt as the depreciation has increaſed.* I am confident, if this nation was to borrow eight millions of Spaniſh milled dollars, and diſtribute them in juſt proportion to individuals for all the monies and bank-notes which have been emitted, that theſe eight millions would purchaſe as much real property or ſervice as the whole of the other. And if my confidence is well founded, then another conſequence would be inconteſtible; namely, *that the individuals, by giving twenty for one, would not have loſt one farthing by ſuch exchange.* Permit me to elucidate this by a familiar ſimilitude: Suppoſe a man exchanges twenty ſhillings in coppers for one pound in gold or ſilver, does that man loſe one farthing by ſuch exchange, though he gives twenty for one? Will not that one pound purchaſe as much as the twenty ſhillings? I confeſs, if money had retained its original value, our national debt would have been much greater than eight millions: Or if Congreſs was to purchaſe property and ſervices ſufficient to anſwer that which they have had for the national debt, at the preſent value of money, that the total amount would be vaſtly more than an hundred and ſixty millions. I therefore ſay, *that the depreciators have reduced our national debt by exact inverſe proportion.* In fact, it has been a voluntary paying our national debt, though unknown to them who did it. To make this evident, let us ſuppoſe *A.* ſold to-day real property for a dollar original value; a little while after he applies to *B.* for the ſame, or property of equal value: If *A.* then gives *B.* one-ſixth more than the dollar he received for it (from whatever motive this may ariſe) he conſents to loſe or ſink one-ſixth: And if from ſuch example a general rule and practice is deduced, then the nation, by common conſent, has ſunk that one-ſixth in paying their national debt.—— Thus have depreciators proceeded; and, by an unaccountable infatuation, have voluntarily paid the national debt, till in fact and reality it is brought down to a mere triffle. My readers will be pleaſed to obſerve, that I ſpeak of our national debt as excluſive of our foreign debt, which has been contracted for hard money, and therefore muſt be paid for in that, or the amount of it in produce. In this critical ſituation of affairs, our civil government have an opportunity either of effectually ruining this country, for which the depreciators have calculated their conduct, or ſeizing the opportunity which their miſconduct has afforded, to render their country infinite ſervice. At any rate, the preſent fluctuation of our currency muſt be remedied, and reduced to a fixed ſtandard, or the nation cannot exiſt. This is a ſelf-evident propoſition. I take for granted, that the community will cordially agree that it ought to be reduced to its former value. What I have thus far argued, opens to us the way which is to be purſued for bringing the value of our currency to that ſtandard.

In order to proſecute my deſign in this important matter, I lay down, as a fundamental rule in good policy, *The national debt ought not to be encreaſed more than abſolute neceſſity requires.* I ſuppoſe none will dare preſume openly to undertake the defence of the contrary.—I alſo obſerve, that as our currency and loan-certificates ſerve as the only medium for trade, *the community have it among them, eſtimated at its preſent value:* The farmer, mechanick, and tradeſman, as well as the merchant, Quarter-maſter, Commiſſary, and their Deputies, each his ſhare; purſuant to their reſpective principles, opportunities, and agency of acquiring it. Alſo that monies entruſted to bodies politic or others, for the uſe and benefit of churches and ſeminaries of learning, and that was laid out before the depreciation had taken place to any conſiderable degree, for the maintenance of ſuperannuated perſons, widows and orphans, from its intereſt and income, *can have had no other agency in the depreciation than what hard neceſſity forced to be taken from the principal, for indiſpenſable neceſſary ſupport.* I humbly conceive, that in point of *good policy*, *equity* and *juſtice*, theſe three important particulars ought to take the lead in inveſtigating the neceſſary remedy for the diſorder. I ſhall, at leaſt, endeavour to ſquare my thoughts on this ſubject by theſe rules, and leave my candid fellow-citizens to judge of their *policy*, *equity* and *juſtice.*

It appears evident to me, that there are only three different ways to recover the loſt value of our money to its original: That is, *by a tax in the uſual manner;* or, on *the money itſelf*, in order to reduce the ſurplus quantity; or, *by borrowing a ſufficient ſum of foreign powers to ſubſtitute in its room.* Each require a candid and thorough examination.

The Congreſs ſeem to have adopted the firſt; as is evident from their reſolves of the ſecond of January laſt. Though the wiſdom, judgment and integrity of that auguſt body, the Repreſentatives of the United States, demand our reverence and due reſpect; yet they leave the liberty to the free ſubjects of this empire to *examine their proceedings with candour*, and *ſcrutinize their judgments and determinations by the ſtricteſt rules of good policy, equity and juſtice.* On theſe principles I proceed to examine the mean for the recovery of the loſt value of our money, recommended by Congreſs to the different States, as contained in their reſolves for that purpoſe.—A late author, in a piece publiſhed in Mr. Holt's Journal, No. 1811, under the ſignature, A Real Farmer, has held forth the ſecond, namely, *a tax on the money itſelf*, in whoſoever's hands it may be found, and thereby reduce the money and loan-certificates to their original value. I ſhall compare them in their reſpective natures and effects, in order that the *preference* may more clearly appear from ſuch contraſts, and ſo take both methods under conſideration at once.—Let us then conſider them,

1. With reſpect to *ſound and good policy*. They will carry in this relation theſe unavoidable conſequences and tendencies with them.

1. If the tax is laid on *real property*, it will *increaſe the national debt by an exact inverſe proportion.* The true national debt is now about eight millions of dollars. If, purſuant to the reſolves of Congreſs, taxes on real property ſhould pay an hundred millions in thirteen years, then the remainder is ſuppoſed to have retrieved its former value. Conſequently the farmer ſhall have ſweated and laboured thirteen years to increaſe the national debt from eight to thirty, by paying an hundred millions.—The other ſcheme takes the community at their own bargain. They themſelves have brought, by mutual conſent, the value down to twenty for one; and if every individual gets for his money the value he holds it at, what reaſon has he to complain? He exchanges only ſhillings for pounds. Now let every friend to his country, particularly let every farmer, mechanick and tradeſman judge, whether they would chooſe to pay an hundred millions of dollars in thirteen years, and then have thirty millions more to pay (after money ſhall be as ſcarce as it uſed to be) in five years more—or give up all the money they have, and receive one for twenty, when they will be left able to buy as much for the one as for the twenty; and then the whole debt of the nation to be but eight millions?

2. If the tax for the recovery of the value is laid on *real property*, it will *encourage the vileſt of men in their pernicious attempts to injure the ſtate:* The other will have the *direct contrary effect.* If this be true, there is no doubt which is to be preferred in point of good policy. That it is true, may appear evident, if we conſider that the very men who have acquired moſt of the money have, by their manner of acquiring, depreciated it. Their view was either immoderate gain at the expence of others, and in hopes that real property, or in other words, chiefly the farmers ſhould be obliged to make good their money; or they did it with a view to ruin our cauſe in this conteſt; which is now the *laſt hopeful reſort* of the tories. Now the plan Congreſs has reſolved to purſue ſeems perfectly to coincide with the former; becauſe it is evidently calculated to oblige the farmer to make the money good in the hands of thoſe miſcreants who have amaſſed great ſums of it. This would give a ſanction to their nefarious practice, and lay open the way for them again to purſue, on every ſimilar occaſion, to the ſtill greater embarraſſment than we are in at preſent.—And the plan requires ſo long a time to produce the deſired effect, that the tories are ſtill ſanguine in their hopes that our ruin will be compleated before this remedy can effect the cure. The plan to lay this tax on the *money itſelf* would evidently be the reverſe. For if theſe blood-ſuckers were to bear their proper proportion in reducing the money to its original value, a greater number of them would ſuffer more than gain: And as ſuch are only actuated by proſpects of lucre, they would hereby be effectually deterred from ſimilar attempts in future. And it is evident that it would, at one blow, overturn all the remains of the tottering hopes of the tories.

3. The firſt plan would be *exceeding dangerous to the civil liberties of the people, as now eſtabliſhed on and by their authority.* The other *would effectually ſecure them.* To prove this, let it be obſerved, that our preſent governments were intended to be *democratic republics*; that is, a government in the hands of the people. We have been happily ſituated for ſuch a government: A very great majority of the community being either independent freeholders, or mechanicks and tradeſmen of comfortable circumſtances in life. But if real property muſt pay both the tax to retrieve the value of the money, and that to pay the true national debt, then I am poſitive the neceſſary equilibrium or balance between our commonalty and gentry will be broke, and the government fall into the hands of the great; and ſo change from a *democracy* to an *ariſtocracy.* To make this plain to our common people, let us recollect the caſe in New Jerſey for inſtance: If the three hundred thouſand pounds, our continental quota for the current year, be added to the hundred thouſand now levying, then this State will raiſe four hundred thouſand; and this whole ſum will not pay one half of its quota towards this year's national expence. Still then our debt increaſes. Thoſe who have amaſſed thouſands and tens of thouſands, and thrown it into the loan, muſt have their ſix per cent. out of the money thus raiſed, and pay not one farthing of it towards the tax. If this method is purſued till our national debt is paid, I plainly foreſee that our caſe is unavoidably ſimilar to that of the Egyptians in Joſeph's day. We have our ſeven years of plenty of money, and a number of Pharaohs hoard it up. The ſeven years of ſcarcity will force the generality of farmers and mechanicks to purchaſe it from them, to pay the tax for ſinking it. Firſt all their money will go; then their cattle and herds; next their land; and then their perſons. And do you farmers and mechanicks expect to have any ſhare in the government of this empire, after an amazing overbalance of wealth ſhall have been thrown into the hands of comparatively a few gentlemen? if you do you will be fatally miſtaken.—If the money be taxed, the nation will remain as it was. A few individuals may ſuffer; but as each will pay only a proper ſhare of what he has of it, none will be ruined more than are already: And ſo the neceſſary balance of wealth between the commonalty and gentry be preſerved, and our democratic governments ſecured.

4. *This meaſure threatens greater imminent danger, inſtead of a remedy, to the national evil; and therefore muſt be exceeding impolitic.* Beſides the dangerous ſituation of all commerce and trade, on account of the fluctuation of our currency (which if it holds much longer, I cannot ſee what will become of all our trade and commerce)—I ſay, beſide this, the military department of our army are undoubtedby the greateſt ſufferers of any active ſett of men in the whole community. The caſe is ſo clear, that I need not point out particulars. Theſe are the very men who fight our battles, defend our properties and liberties, and ſo deſerve the moſt at our hands. And theſe *very men*, who have been ſo active in amaſſing and depreciating the money, are the chief cauſes of their diſtreſs. What muſt this part of the army ſay or think, if ſuch men meet with the tender care of their country to enhance their unjuſt acquired riches, while their ruin is permitted to go on? And what effect can the Congreſs-plan have to remedy their grievances? Several years muſt elapſe before the effect can be felt. This is an evil which requires immediate redreſs. Should it be by raiſing all their pay proportionable to the preſent depreciation, no one knows how long the money would ſtand at the preſent value. And if this additional expence was to be paid within the eighteen years limited by Congreſs, by a tax on real property, what would the conſequence be? I need not anſwer it. If this tax was laid on the *depreciated money*, which has cauſed the evil, it might be effectually redreſſed in leſs than ſix months; *money be brought to its original value; regulating laws paſſed to keep it there; juſtice be done to that part of our army; commerce and trade be carried on with regularity and ſafety.*

On a review of the foregoing particulars, I cannot pretend to judge how it may appear to others; but to me it is evident, that the Congreſs-plan is *exceeding impolitic, and pregnant with inſurmountable difficulties* and *pernicious evils to the public weal.* The other manifeſtly founded *on good policy*, and of *immediate tendency to promote the public intereſt.*

I intend alſo to conſider theſe different plans *in their relation to equity and juſtice:* But as my chain of reaſonings has already led me almoſt beyond the limits of a newſpaper, I beg leave to defer this to a future opportunity.——I take the pleaſure, Sir, to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Your's and the Public's true friend, and real well-wiſher,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Madrid, Sept. 20. Lord Grantham, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, is dangerouſly ill, which throws great delay in the important negociations now on the tapis between our Court and the Court of London. We daily expect a Courier from London, diſpatched by Count Almadovar, who will bring the laſt determination and poſitive anſwer from the Britiſh Court to our propoſitions, which anſwer will decide the fate of both nations as to peace or war.

Paris, Nov. 23. The ſquadron of ſix ſhips of war, under whoſe eſcort two ſhips are to ſail from L'Orient, are not yet ready for ſea. They are to be victualled for ſix months, and it is given out that 4000 regular troops are to be ſent with them. The general opinion is, that they are deſtined for the coaſt of Coromandel.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 4. Yeſterday the meſſenger who went with the laſt diſpatches from Government to the Court of Madrid returned, with an expreſs to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, which expreſs it is expected will be laid before the Privy Council.

A letter received on Friday by a perſon in Liverpool from Liſbon, dated Nov. 7, ſays, "Lord Grantham, at Madrid, has officially intimated to the different Engliſh Conſuls in Spain, to forewarn the merchants to be upon their guard, leſt affairs ſhould take an unexpected turn."

Yeſterday a late Commiſſioner to the American Congreſs was near four hours in conference with ſome perſons in high offices.

It was yeſterday *reported*, that information had been received by the way of France, of eight of the thirteen revolted American provinces having, on mature conſidera-

tion, accepted of the conciliatory terms lately offered by the Commiſſioners appointed to treat with America, and that it was expected the five remaining provinces would ſhortly follow the example of the former.

It is ſaid to be determined on to ſend a fleet into the Mediterranean; in conſequence of which ſome think the Spaniards will declare for the French, as the former Court has ſtrongly oppoſed the meaſure of a Britiſh ſquadron, more than a limited number, from going into the Mediterranean.

We are informed, that the following regiments are to embark in February for America, viz. 1ſt and 2d battalion of Royals; 3d, 11th, 13th, 19th, 25th, 30th, 32d, 36th, and 69th, in all, eleven battalions.

Dec. 7. The German troops to go to America are to embark at Embden, leave having been obtained from the King of Pruſſia for that purpoſe.

The 11th, 66th and 67th regiments, now in Ireland, are ordered to be in readineſs to embark in the ſpring for America.

Ten thouſand men are to go to America in the ſpring, half to be foreigners, and the remainder Engliſh.

In conſequence of previous notice in the public papers, a very numerous meeting of Weſt-India merchants and planters was held on Thurſday at the London Tavern. Almoſt all the principal gentlemen belonging to the Iſlands, reſident in England, were preſent.

Mr. Brathwaite propoſed an Addreſs and Petition to the King, the ſubſtance of which he recited by way of inſtructing the Committee that might be appointed to draw it up. It conſiſted of various articles, the principal of which related to the denunciation of the Commiſſioners in America, to carry on a predatory war in future by fire and ſword, which the petitioners apprehended would be retaliated with ten-fold vengeance on the ſea coaſts of the Weſt-India Iſlands.

The Revenge, of 14 guns, from Whitehaven for New-York; the Fanny tranſport, of ſix guns, from New-York for Portſmouth; a brig from Cork; two ſchooners from Newfoundland, with fiſh; the Reſolution privateer, of Jerſey; and the Earl of Sandwich, Sainthill, from Poole for Newfoundland, with her prize, the St. Eſprit, from St. Domingo, worth 20,000l. are all taken and carried into Breſt.

The Betſy, Gray, from Portſmouth in New-England to Martinico, is taken by the Roſe armed ſhip, and carried into Grenada.

During the receſs at Chriſtmas it is talked that the following changes will take place, viz. the Earl of Shelburn to ſucceed Lord Suffolk, Lord Camden to ſucceed Earl Gower, Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey to retire, the Attorney General to ſucceed him, and Mr. Dunning to be Attorney General.

Dec. 12. The treatment that Admiral Keppel has met with from the preſent Miniſters, and their aſſociates, is more than ſufficient to deter every officer of character from taking any important command, while they are in office. Lord Howe, General Howe, General Clinton, General Carleton, General Burgoyne, General Gage, Admiral Graves, &c. &c. have all, in their turns, been vilified and traduced by the hired writers, and other creatures of the preſent Miniſtry. Becauſe the public did not reſent that baſe treatment of thoſe gallant officers, the Miniſters have taken courage, and ventured to proceed a ſtep further; and now, at the inſtance of *one of their creatures*, they have dared to order a trial of Admiral Keppel. But there is one truth, which every body knows, and which every body underſtands, viz. THAT ADMIRAL KEPPEL FOUGHT, *and Sir Hugh Palliſer* DID NOT OBEY *the ſignal.* —It is equally true, that Sir Hugh Palliſer is the *favourite* of Lord Sandwich, and that Admiral Keppel is only an honeſt man: That Sir Hugh Palliſer is one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and that the Admiralty are to name the officers who are to compoſe the court-martial.

Miniſters are peculiarly careful in a *certain* mode of *management* when they *create* trials for *particular purpoſes*.—When even Almon was tried for Junius's letter (with which he had no concern) one of the Clerks of the War Office was Foreman of the Jury.

A circumſtance of the moſt alarming nature is to be dreaded from the conſequences of Sir H. Palliſer's conduct; and in the debate of laſt night, it was hinted at by more than one; and that is, *a general mutiny in the fleet.* The marine of England will not ſuffer their glorious Commander to be ſacrificed to ſecure the ſafety of a C—A——, becauſe he happens to be the boſom friend of Lord Sandwich; and it is to be dreaded, that they will riſe to a man, not only to protect their Admiral, but to revenge his uſage.

Admiral Pigot, General Conway, and every military man in the Houſe, were ſhocked at the conduct of the Admiralty Board, and declared, that they conſidered it no longer ſafe for any man of honour to continue in the ſervice, when they were liable to be brought to a court-martial by every villain under their command, by every Lieutenant, Midſhipman, or even common ſailor, in the navy; for if *diſcretionary* powers do not reſt in the Admiralty Board, the danger will extend ſo far, ſince their peremptory powers oblige them to an explicit deciſion on every ſpecific charge.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) March* 10.

Our coaſt ſtill ſwarms with privateers of the enemy; almoſt every day ſome of their brigs, ſmall ſchooners and ſloops come in ſight, and ſometimes two twenty gun ſhips, the Daphne and the Unicorn; but we do not hear they have taken any thing ſince the renewal of the embargo. The Hornet and Monmouth' brigs, and Rattleſnake ſchooner, have been upon a cruize, but whenever they fall in with privateers, they have immediately led towards the men of war, who, with two brigs and two ſchooners, chaſed our veſſels in on Monday.

Laſt Sunday Se'nnight, another Lieutenant and 7 ſeamen, belonging to a privateer from St. Auguſtine, were made priſoners at the entrance of George-Town harbour, attempting to cut out ſome veſſels there.

By intelligence laſt week from the ſouthward we learn, that General Aſh, having taken poſt in the State of Georgia, he was attacked laſt Wedneſday afternoon, by Col. Campbell, with ſo ſuperior a number of men (at leaſt double) that General Aſh was obliged to croſs the river: The gallant Col. Elbert covered his retreat with his own brigade, many of whom have been killed or taken. Our loſs is ſuppoſed to be about 100; that of the enemy is not yet known.

One of the letters gives us the following information, viz. "Intelligence having been received, that the enemy were erecting a ſtockade fort at Hudſon Bluff, with 500 men; early on Wedneſday morning Major De Braham, with about 150 horſe, was ordered out to reconnoitre that poſt—He went within two miles of Houſton's, and took Capt. Cunningham of the Highlanders and nine other priſoners: He met with the camp the enemy had that day quitted, and found the heads of nine beeves they had killed. Juſt as it grew dark, he returned with his party to Briar-Creek bridge (quite ignorant of what had happened in the afternoon) and being hailed by the Britiſh centries who were in poſſeſſion of the camp, anſwered, that he was the party returned from Houſton's, whereupon they forbad his approach. After ſome altercation, they fired upon him; ſtill he did not conceive they were enemies, but imagined they were ſome of General Rutherford's brigade, that had croſſed late in the evening, and were ignorant of his having gone off in the morning; he therefore went a little lower, and croſſed the ford with his whole party; when he had aſcended the bank on the other ſide, he found the whole Britiſh army drawn up before him with their artillery; they inſtantly fired upon him as faſt as they could, and his party returned it ſmartly, retreating again acroſs the ford. In the retreat he loſt his guides, and five of his priſoners, but brought off the others with him. A few of his men were killed, but the enemy did not purſue a ſtep,—their loſs not known."

PROVIDENCE *(Rhode-Iſland) March* 27.

Saturday laſt about 20 ſail of veſſels from Newport (ſuppoſed to be a Wood-fleet) went up the Weſtern Sound, under convoy of the Nautilus ſloop of war; ſince which it is ſaid ſeveral of them have been driven aſhore on Gardner's Iſland.

April 1. Intelligence is received at General Glover's head-quarters in this town, that a large fleet of ſhipping paſſed Point-Judith Monday afternoon laſt, bound into Newport; the weather being hazy, it could not be aſcertained what number the fleet conſiſted of, or whether they had any troops on board.

Advice is alſo received, that the enemy on Rhode-Iſland are in motion; and, as it is ſuppoſed they are meditating ſome miſchief, it behoves every man to be in readineſs to meet them at a moment's warning.

*** The firing of the BEACON, as uſual, with three diſtinct cannon, will be the alarm.

CHATHAM (New-Jerſey) April 13.

On the 11th ult. four men armed were diſcovered paſſing privately through the mountains in the eaſtern part of Suſſex county: The inhabitants, on receiving intelligence, immediately proceeded in purſuit of them, and having a number of excellent dogs for tracking, they purſued them different routes upwards of thirty miles, when, by the aſſiſtance of the dogs, they were diſcovered. Two of them made their eſcape, and the other two are ſafely lodged in the provo of the continental troops ſtationed at Miniſink. They proved to be ſpies ſent, by the Britiſh Commander in New-York, with diſpatches to thoſe infamous butchers Butler and Brant. One of the above priſoners is named Robert Land, was formerly a magiſtrate under the tyrant George Whelps, Eſq; and lived at Coſſeckton. No doubt but the court-martial, which is now trying them, will honour them with a ſhare of continental hemp.

On Friday night, the 2d inſtant, were taken on Bergen Neck, by a party of the 64th regiment, Lieut. Paul and twelve privates belonging to Col. Shreve's regiment.

We hear that General Sullivan is recalled from the command at Providence, and that General Gates ſucceeds him in the command of that department.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 21.

Extract of a letter from the Continental Agent at St. Euſtatia, to the Hon. Commercial Committee of Congreſs, dated April 1, 1779.

"We have the pleaſure to inform you that the prohibition on exporting powder, arms, &c. here is taken off, and we have free liberty now to ſend thoſe articles to any part of the world."

Publiſhed by Order of the Committee,
MOSES YOUNG, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from General Lincoln, dated Puryſburg, March 7, 1779.

"After the enemy left Auguſta, General Aſhe, who was ſtationed on the oppoſite ſide of the river, was ordered to croſs, and take poſt at or near Briar Creek lower bridge, as thereby he would cover the upper part of the country, and as this was conſidered one of the ſtrongeſt poſts therein, his left being ſecured by a deep ſwamp and the Savanna, his front by the creek, which at this place is unfordable, and about ſixty yards wide; beſides, he had a party of about 200 horſe to cover his right and rear.

"Boats were provided for the troops to recroſs the Savannah, in caſe the enemy ſhould move againſt them in force, and the baggage was ſent over that they might not be encumbered therewith, in caſe they ſhould be obliged to retire into the country. But, notwithſtanding, on the third inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy fell into his rear (his horſe at that time being over Briar Creek in front) and began the attack ſo ſuddenly that the General had not time to form the whole of his troops, which amounted to about 1200 exclusive of the horſe; thoſe which were formed ſoon gave way, though many officers exerted themſelves to prevent it (excepting a few under General Elbert, and one or two regiments of North-Carolina militia) ſome, he informs me, without firing, they took to the ſwamp, and eſcaped either by ſwimming the river, or being brought acroſs in boats.

"His loſs of men is very inconſiderable, General Aſhe ſuppoſes one hundred and fifty or two hundred, but ſince he gave me this account many have come in; and I hear from a perſon juſt now from Auguſta, that fifty of them are at that place. One braſs field piece is left, and two ſmall iron ones, ſome ammunition and waggons, and one baggage waggon, as alſo many of the mens arms —General Elbert is among the miſſing."

On Thurſday laſt the Frigate Dean, Capt. Nicholſon—Brig Sally, Capt. Curven—Ship Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Weeks, and Sloop Mars, Capt. Palace, arrived here from Martinico; and Brig —, Capt. Dean, and a Pilot-boat, Capt. Liſle, from St. Euſtatius. The above veſſels are loaded with European goods and Weſt-India produce.

Captain Douglaſs, in the Hunter privateer ſchooner, belonging to this port, a few days ago fell in with and took a ſchooner from St. Kitts, with 137 hogſheads of rum, and brought her in ſafe.

Some days ago a ſhip, two brigs and a ſchooner, arrived in Hampton-Road, Virginia, with a flag of truce, from New-York. They bring cloathing, baggage, wine, rum, tea, ſugar and 10,150 guineas, for the uſe of the officers and ſoldiers, who were made priſoners with General Burgoyne, at Saratoga.

A Spaniſh ſnow, laden with rum, ſugar, wine, dry goods, hides, &c. is arrived at Portſmouth, N. England.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, held at New-Caſtle on the 10th inſtant, before the Hon. William Killen, David Finney and John Jones, Eſquires, Juſtices of the Delaware State, Frederick Vert was indicted for High Treaſon, and acquitted; Jacob Stroud was indicted for paſſing counterfeit Forty Dollar Bills, of the emiſſion of April 11, 1778, knowing them to be ſuch, and acquitted; and Joſeph Judſon was indicted and found guilty of High Treaſon, and ſentenced agreeable to the Laws of England in caſes of High Treaſon.

A City Court will be held at the Court-houſe this day, at 10 o'clock.

A HINT *in Seaſon.*

CONGRESS, ſome time ago, determined the cauſe reſpecting the ſloop Active and cargo in favour of the appellants, contrary to the laws of Pennſylvania, founded on a recommendation of Congreſs, as well as contrary to the verdict of an impartial jury. This determination is evidently erroneous, yet it is whiſpered, that to *ſave the honour of Congreſs*, it will be this day moved in that honourable body, to draw on the Treaſury of the United States, in favour of the appellants, for the amount of the ſaid ſloop and cargo, and charge it to the State of Pennſylvania! The King and Parliament of Great-Britain loſt Thirteen States, by attempting to ſupport their honour by doing an act of *Injuſtice*: Congreſs have it in their power to ſupport their honour by an act of *juſtice*: If it is neceſſary to pay this money, let it be paid by the men who led Congreſs into the error. T. G.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant Folio FAMILY BIBLE, in the Hollandiſh Language, with Explanations, ſtrong bound, with Braſs Claſps, Corners, &c. Apply to the PRINTERS.

THE *Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend *the Annual Election* of Managers and Treaſurer, to be held, according to Law, on the third Day of the next Month, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at the Managers Room in the ſaid Hoſpital. *April* 20.

BOARD and LODGINGS

For three or four Children, of either Sex, may be had in a private Family in the City, where their Conduct and Manners will be properly attended to. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the Lancaſter road, a Pair of SILVER BUCKLES, marked E S, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a certain *James M'Carter*. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again.

April 17. † ABRAHAM STREEPER.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the beginning of May,

TWO brick HOUSES, adjoining each other, a few doors above the Court-houſe, in the high ſtreet at Burlington, they have each a large commodious room, fit for a ſtore, and in a very good ſituation, each a good garden, and one of them a ſtable and hay-houſe. For terms, apply to THOMAS POWELL, on the premiſes; who has for immediate ſale, a compleat ſett of moveable Brewing Utenſils, with which ten barrels of the beſt beer may be made at a brewing; likewiſe an excellent ſtill, which holds one hundred gallons, with a number of iron-bound Hogſheads, barrels, &c. 2 *W.*

April 9, 1779.

WHEREAS *Solomon Allman*, late of Lower Penn's-Neck, Salem County, is deceaſed, and has left an eſtate, which is in the ſubſcriber's hands. His heirs, if there be any living, are deſired to come and prove their property, in two months from this date. JOSEPH COPNER. ¶

Philadelphia, April 7, 1779.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the door of the ſubſcriber, the corner of Cheſtnut in Fifth-ſtreet, a BAY MARE, with a large blaze in her face, about 14 hands high, near four years old, has three ſaddle marks on her back, and a lump on her hind gambril, ſuppoſed by the kick of a horſe, a natural trotter, and has a long ſwitch tail. TEN POUNDS reward will be paid on delivery of the mare, or TWENTY POUNDS if the thief is ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, by SIMON GORE. ¶

WAS taken up as a STRAY, on the 26th of December, in the year 1777, and advertiſed in Dunlap's Pennſylvania Packet, of March 1778, a BAY HORSE, about ſeven years old, 13½ hands, both trots and paces, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead and his near hind foot white; The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to DAVID KINKEAD, in Newark, New-Caſtle county, and Delaware ſtate. If not applied for in 3 weeks from this 21ſt day of April, 1779, he will be ſold for the charges. ¶

Philadelphia, April 20, 1779.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the New-Ferry Houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, on Monday, the 12th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named *Thomas Wuling*, he is of a ſmall ſtature, has black hair, and an innocent look; he went off without a hat and barefooted, and took no other clothes than thoſe on him, which was a blue coat and jacket lined with ſtriped linſey, a blue and white ſtriped ſhirt, and a pair of old linen trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice boy, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward. ‡ ANDREW HERTSZOG.

Roxborough, April 19, 1779.

CAME to the Tavern of Nathan Levering, on the Ridge Road, the following STRAYS, viz. A Brown MARE, about 14 Hands high, 11 or 12 Years old, ſhod all round, has ſome Saddle Marks on her Back; alſo a Brown HORSE, about 13 Hands and 3 Inches high, ſhod all round, both Switch Tails, the latter ſuppoſed to be about 7 Years old. Their Owners are deſired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ¶ NATHAN LEVERING.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subſcriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to ſell at Vendue, lands, tenements, veſſels, rigging, horſes, carriages, furniture, and all ſorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be ſold at vendue. All ſtrangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a ſtore to expoſe their goods at private ſale in, he will receive and ſell for the beſt account of the owners for a ſmall commiſſion. All thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, by their moſt humble ſervant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or paſture, with a good log houſe and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Cheſter creek running through the ſame, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all freſh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of ſeveral grift-mills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

tied in that act, to the beſt of my ſkill and knowledge, and that in making the valuation of property and in performing the other duties required by the ſaid act, I will ſpare no perſon for favour or affection, nor any perſon grieve for hatred, malice or ill will."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the County Aſſeſſors ſhall appoint ſome fit perſon for or in every townſhip, ward or diſtrict, to be Collector of the taxes to be raiſed by virtue of this act, and ſhall cauſe fair duplicates of the aſſeſſment of each townſhip, ward or diſtrict to be made, one part whereof ſhall by the Clerk of the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors be delivered to one of the ſaid Commiſſioners of the proper county, and the other part to the Collector of each diſtrict, with directions from the ſaid Commiſſioners to every ſuch Collector indorſed on his duplicate, or annexed thereunto, requiring him to demand of the parties the reſpective ſums of money wherewith they are chargeable, and acquaint them of the day of appeal, which ſhall be appointed by the Commiſſioners within thirty days after the ſaid aſſeſſments are made; but where any of the Collectors cannot meet with the party of whom demand is to be made as aforeſaid, he or they ſhall leave notice in writing with ſome of the family at the place of the party's laſt abode, ſignifying alſo the day of appeal, at which day every of the Collectors ſhall return their ſeveral duplicates.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons find him or themſelves aggrieved with any of the ſaid aſſeſſments, he or they may appeal to the Commiſſioners of the proper county.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners are hereby required to meet on the ſaid day of appeal, where the ſaid Aſſeſſors ſhall attend, whereupon the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall take due notice thereof, and ſtrictly examine the perſons appealing upon their oath or affirmation, or otherwiſe, concerning the cauſe of their appeal, and upon ſuch examination or proof of others, they are hereby impowered to diminiſh or add to the perſons rate or aſſeſſment as to them ſhall ſeem juſt and reaſonable; with power alſo to call before them ſuch perſons, and take notice of ſuch eſtates as they find are omitted in the ſaid aſſeſſment, in order to rectify it; and if the perſons ſo omitted refuſe or neglect to appear and give an account of their taxable eſtate, they ſhall pay double the ſum they ſhould or ought to have been rated at by this act. And the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall cauſe their Clerks to draw fair duplicates of the aſſeſſments of the ſaid reſpective diſtricts, ſo rectified as aforeſaid, and deliver them to the Collectors of the ſeveral townſhips, wards or diſtricts where they belong, within ten days after the appeal, with a warrant thereunto annexed, under the hand and ſeal of two or more of the Commiſſioners, requiring them forthwith to collect and receive from the perſons aſſeſſed, the ſeveral ſums in the ſaid duplicates reſpectively mentioned.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Collectors ſhall, once in ſix weeks at leaſt, render a juſt and true account of, and bring in and pay unto the reſpective County Treaſurers, all ſuch ſums of money as they ſhall then have received, and ſhall pay the whole and every of the ſums of money aſſeſſed in their reſpective duplicates, within three months next after the ſaid days of appeal, and the Treaſurers ſhall give receipts to the Collectors for ſuch ſums of money as they ſhall ſo bring in and pay from time to time, which receipts ſhall be the Collectors diſcharge for ſo much: And that the ſaid Treaſurers ſhall from time to time ſignify in writing to the ſaid Commiſſioners how much every Collector brings in and pays as aforeſaid; and when any of the ſaid Collectors are negligent or refuſe to do their duty in the premiſes, the Treaſurers are hereby required forthwith to ſignify the ſame by way of complaint, to the Commiſſioners, where ſuch neglect or refuſal ſhall happen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſo rated or aſſeſſed by virtue of this act, ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay the ſum or ſums ſo aſſeſſed by the ſpace of thirty days after demand made as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Collectors reſpectively, by virtue of a ſpecial warrant for that purpoſe, ſigned and ſealed by two or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners, who ſhall forthwith grant the ſame, and ſhall thereby impower the ſaid Collectors to call to their aſſiſtance, if occaſion be, any Conſtable or other perſon, and in caſe of reſiſtance to break open in the day time any houſe, trunk, box, cheſt, cloſet, cupboard, or other things where any ſuch offenders goods and chattels or effects are ſuppoſed to be, and make diſtreſs and ſale thereof, rendering the overplus if any be, to the owners, after reaſonable charges deducted; but if no diſtreſs can be found by the Collector, and the party refuſes or neglects to ſhew them goods or chattels of his own forthwith to ſatisfy the money then due with reaſonable charges, then the Collector ſhall take the body of every ſuch perſon, and bring him to the county goal, and deliver him to the Sheriff or keeper of the ſaid goal, who ſhall detain him in ſafe cuſtody without bail or mainprize until payment be made.

Provided always, That where effects cannot be found ſufficient to anſwer the whole ſum in arrear with charges as aforeſaid, then diſtreſs ſhall be made for ſo much as the effects extend to, and the party impriſoned only for the reſidue thereof with incident charges, all which charges of diſtreſs, aſſiſtance and bringing to priſon, ſhall be adjuſted and ſettled by any two or more of the ſaid Commiſſioners when ſuch occaſion ſhall happen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if, upon complaint of the Treaſurer to the Commiſſioners, it ſhall appear that any of the ſaid Collectors refuſe or neglect to pay the ſaid ſums of money which he or they ſhall be reſpectively charged to collect, or produce receipts teſtifying the payments or delivery thereof as aforeſaid, and deliver the money in the manner and at the time by this act required, retaining ſuch ſum as is hereby allowed for collecting and paying the ſame, then the Commiſſioners of the proper county, or any two of them, ſhall fine every ſuch delinquent Collector in any ſum not exceeding One Thouſand Pounds, and appoint others to act in his or their ſtead.

Provided the ſaid Commiſſioners give the ſaid Collector ten days notice of ſuch complaint being lodged by the Treaſurer, that the ſaid Collector may have an opportunity of making it appear that the ſaid complaint is not well founded, or paying in ſuch ſum as may be retained in his hands.

And moreover, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners of the proper county, or any two of them, and they are hereby required to meet and iſſue out their warrants under their hands and ſeals to the Sheriff or Coroner of the proper county, requiring him to take the body, and ſeize and ſecure the eſtate real and perſonal belonging to ſuch delinquent, or which ſhall come into the hands or poſſeſſion of his heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, wherever the ſame can be diſcovered or found in this ſtate, and make return of his proceedings therein at ſuch time and place as the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

And that the ſaid Commiſſioners who ſhall cauſe the ſaid lands and eſtates to be ſeized and ſecured as aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby impowered to appoint a time for a general meeting of the Commiſſioners of ſuch county, and there to cauſe public notice to be given where ſuch meeting ſhall be appointed, ten days at leaſt before ſuch general meeting: And the Commiſſioners then preſent at ſuch meeting, or the major part of them, in caſe the money detained by ſuch delinquent be not then paid or ſatisfied, ſhall and are hereby impowered and required to iſſue forth their warrants or precepts to the Sheriff or Coroner of the proper county, impowering and requiring him to ſell and diſpoſe of all ſuch eſtates as ſhall be for the cauſe aforeſaid ſeized and ſecured, or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the deficiencies aforeſaid and all charges, and to bring the money ariſing by ſuch ſale to the Commiſſioners who granted ſuch warrants, in order to ſatisfy and pay unto the reſpective County Treaſurers for the time being, the ſum or ſums that ſhall be ſo unpaid or detained in the hands of the ſaid Collectors or other perſons, their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators reſpectively, with damages for what ſhall be ſo unpaid, returning the overplus, if any be, to the owner, after all neceſſary charges deducted: And when any ſale of land, tenements or hereditaments ſhall be made by ſuch Sheriff or Coroner reſpectively, purſuant to this act, the title and conveyance thereof ſhall be by deed ſigned, ſealed and delivered by the Sheriff or Coroner to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall purchaſe the ſame, in fee ſimple or otherwiſe, which ſhall be moſt abſolute and available in law againſt the ſaid delinquents and their heirs and aſſigns, and all claiming under them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the owner or owners of land and other real property, by this act made ſubject to taxation, or ſome perſon or perſons for him or them do not appear, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the rates aſſeſſed thereon, by the ſpace of forty days after the days of the appeal, then, and in every ſuch caſe, the ſaid lands or other real property, together with the rates aſſeſſed thereon, ſhall be adverti[ſed] in the townſhip or county in which ſuch lands do lie, or in the place where ſuch owner or owners do dwell: And the Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties ſhall, and they are hereby required to give public notice thereof in ſome of the Engliſh and German papers for at leaſt three months, that the ſale will be made of ſuch parts of the ſaid lands, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the taxes due for the ſame, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the refuſal or non-payment thereof. And if the owner or owners of ſuch lands or other real eſtate, or ſome perſon or perſons in their behalf, do not appear to diſcharge and pay the ſaid taxes with all the charges as aforeſaid, then the ſaid Commiſſioners of the reſpective counties are authorized and hereby impowered to ſell the ſaid lands or other real eſtate, or ſo much thereof as aforeſaid, by public vendue, to ſuch perſon or perſons as will appear and give moſt for the ſame, returning the overplus, if any be, to the owner or owners of ſuch lands, or their legal repreſentative, as aforeſaid, after all neceſſary charges deducted; and when any ſale of ſuch land or other real eſtate ſhall be, as aforeſaid, made by the Sheriff or Coroner reſpectively, purſuant to this act, the title and conveyance thereof ſhall be by deed ſigned, ſealed and delivered by the Sheriff or Coroner to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall purchaſe the ſame, in fee ſimple, or otherwiſe, which ſhall be moſt abſolute and available in law againſt the ſaid delinquents, and their heirs and aſſigns, and all claiming under them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any of the preſent Commiſſioners or Aſſeſſors of the city and county of Philadelphia, or of any of the other counties within this State, ſhall refuſe or neglect to do and perform all, or any the duties required of him by this act, he ſhall be fined by the other Commiſſioners, or Commiſſioner and Aſſeſſors, or a majority of them of ſuch county, any ſum, not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, for the uſe of the State; and they, the ſaid two other Commiſſioners, or the ſaid one Commiſſioner and Aſſeſſors, or a majority of them, may and ſhall, and they are hereby authorized, impowered and required to nominate and appoint an able and ſkilful Freeholder, or two able and ſkilful Freeholders, as the caſe may require, of the county where ſuch refuſal or neglect ſhall happen, as Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners or County Aſſeſſors for ſuch county, for the current year: And if any of the perſons appointed Collectors of the tax impoſed by this act, or if any perſon ſhall be appointed an Aſſiſtant Aſſeſſor, or ſhall after notice of his appointment refuſe or neglect to do and perform all or any the duties required of him by this act, then, and in ſuch caſe, the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, or a majority of them, of the county where ſuch refuſal or neglect ſhall happen, ſhall fine ſuch delinquent Collector or Aſſeſſor any ſum, not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, for the uſe of the State, and appoint other Collectors or Aſſeſſors in the ſtead of ſuch delinquents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the County Treaſurers reſpectively ſhall be allowed for their trouble in receiving and paying all ſuch monies as ſhall come into their hands reſpectively, by virtue of this act, the ſum of Seven Shillings and Six-Pence for every Hundred Pounds; and the Treaſurer of the State ſhall be allowed for his trouble in receiving and paying all ſuch monies as ſhall come into his hands, by virtue of this act, the ſum of Two Shillings and Six-Pence for every Hundred Pounds, and no more.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Treaſurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of each of the other counties, ſhall pay over all the monies by them ſeverally received, deducting their own commiſſions or allowance, to the Treaſurer of the State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners of each reſpective county ſhall at the next meeting of Aſſembly, after the ſaid taxes are ſettled and adjuſted, cauſe to be laid before this Houſe true and fair duplicates of all the returns of property and rates laid in each reſpective county, ward or diſtrict, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the County Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, and each of the Townſhip, Ward, Diſtrict and Aſſiſtant Aſſeſſors, ſhall each of them have and receive Forty-Five Shillings per day, for each day that they ſhall bona fide be employed in the ſeveral duties required of them by this act; and that the ſeveral Collectors employed for the due execution of this act, ſhall be allowed Six-Pence in the Pound for every Pound by him ſo collected.

And that the ſaid Commiſſioners be, and they hereby are empowered to employ a ſuitable Clerk for tranſacting the buſineſs required of ſuch Clerk by this act, who is to be paid for his ſervices out of the taxes to be raiſed by virtue of this act.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the third day of April, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.

JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

TO BE SOLD,

By Way of Public VENDUE, on the 30th of this inſtant April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in Francony, Philadelphia county, containing 252 acres of good LAND, about 150 whereof are cleared, and the remainder well timbered, 30 acres of good meadow, a good orchard of 200 trees, the whole in good repair. Alſo a waggon and five horſes. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by PHILIP NISE.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, 30 Feet front and 78 Feet deep, on which are two Tenements, next Door to the Subſcriber, in Fifth-Street, between Market and Arch-Streets. For further Particulars, enquire of

April 14, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BOURNE.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A LARGE Frame HOUSE and KITCHEN, in Water-ſtreet, between Lombard-ſtreet and South-ſtreet, formerly belonging to THOMAS CLIFFEN, Sadler. Enquire of

April 6, 1779. ‡ JAMES HOOD, Cooper.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, ſituated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large manſion houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods:---Another on the weſtern line will contain about 20 acres, ſeveral of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extenſive proſpect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile diſtant:---Between thoſe lots will be ſeveral of about 5 acres each:---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eaſtern ſide of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforeſaid 20 acre lot:---They are very ſuitable for paſture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the neareſt about half a mile from town, and the farthe[ſt] about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖ 4*W*.

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 5, 1779.

To be SOLD at public SALE, at the Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſtant, ſale to begin at eleven o'clock,

ALL the Real Eſtate of JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

One valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and ſeventy-two acres and a half, ſituate in Northampton county, within three miles of Eaſton, on the Buſh-kill Creek (a beautiful and never-failing ſtream, abounding with a variety of fiſh) about eighty acres of the land are cleared, the remainder remarkably well timbered, and the whole in quality exceedingly good; there are on the premiſes, a log houſe, barn, ſtable, &c.

One Tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

To be SOLD alſo, the Rights which the deceaſed had in the following TRACTS, viz.

One Tract of three hundred and ninety-one acres, on or near the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan falls into it.

One ditto of ſeventy-five acres, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Allegany River, being on both ſides of the old trading path leading from the Kiſhkimanatus old town towards Chartrees old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, ſituate near the above on the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thouſand acres in the State of Virginia, in purſuance of his Britannic Majeſty's proclamation in the year 1763, ſurveyed 24th July 1773, ſituate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thouſand acres, ſurveyed in purſuance of the above proclamation, ſituate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to produce their accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERELL, Executors.

Potts-Grove, April 1, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſome evil-diſpoſed perſon or perſons, in the night of the ſecond ult. broke open and entered the houſe the ſubſcriber lives in, and took out two large pewter diſhes, and one middle ſized ditto, one large pewter baſon, one ſmaller ditto, and ſeven pewter plates, the plates marked S. M. I do hereby offer the above reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any perſon that will give information, ſo that I may get the ſaid goods again, and have the thief or thieves brought to proper puniſhment, or Forty Dollars for the goods only.

¶ SAMUEL M'CLINTUCK.

Douglas Townſhip, Berks County, April 1, 1779.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant lad, named *John Henry Steinſeifer*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown ſtraight hair, long viſage, dark complexion, ſpeaks very little Engliſh: Had on and took with him, one new and one old hat, two country linen ſhirts, four jackets, two aſh coloured, one with ſleeves, and lined with home made linſey, and metal buttons, and one blue German ditto, blue flaxen trowſers, two pair of black and white woollen ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes, one with nails in them, no buckles. He alſo took with him a half ſtocked gun, with a blue barrel and London lock, a ſermon book, a blue and white pillow-caſe to carry his clothes in. Whoever ſecures ſaid Runaway, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ YOST SEESSEE.

To be SOLD for Caſh,

Of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing in the whole about one thouſand acres, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, Northampton county. The land lies on both ſides M'Michael's Creek, and adjoining Jacob Strowd, and at a ſmall diſtance from his mill. There are upwards of one hundred acres of land cleared. It is well timbered, and a conſiderable quantity of good meadow may be made on each plantation. The above lands are in the midſt of a very fine ſettlement, and the fartheſt part thereof not more than five miles from Nicholas Dupui, Eſq; at Delaware River. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, at the Town of Northampton, commonly called Allen-Town, or of BENJAMIN TOMKINS, near the Wind Gap, or of THOMAS M'CARTY, near Brinker's mill.

† ROBERT LEVERS.

WANTED immediately, as a Clerk to a Compting Houſe in this City, a Perſon thoroughly verſed in Accounts, that writes a tolerable Hand, and can be well recommended: The higheſt Salary will be given. Apply to the PRINTERS. An Apprentice is alſo wanted, of a reputable Family and good Morals; no Fee will be required. †

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he can, and has for ſeveral years paſt, infallibly cured the BITE of a MAD DOG, as numbers of people in this and the neighbouring provinces can teſtify. My anceſtors, for upwards of 150 years, did ſucceſsfully practice the ſame cure in Old England, when the ableſt phyſicians there, after trying their utmoſt ſkill, have failed therein. Thoſe who are ſo unhappy as to meet with ſuch a fatal diſaſter may find an eaſy and effectual cure, by applying to me, in Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. DANIEL GOODMAN.

Bucks County, March 25, 1779.

WHEREAS divers malicious perſons have propagated a falſe and ſeditious report, that we, the ſubſcribers went frequently and conveyed proviſions into the city of Philadelphia, while in poſſeſſion of the enemy. We do now hereby call on thoſe perſons to prove their aſſertions, or for ever after be ſilent, and ſtand condemned of propagating falſe and calumnious reports.

JAMES M'NAIR,
¶ JOHN KEITH.

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